# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE GRANT COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009



## CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE GRANT COUNTY SHERIFF

### For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Grant County Sheriff's audit for the year ended December 31, 2009. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

### **Financial Condition:**

Excess fees decreased by \$54,435 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$625,214 as of December 31, 2009. Revenues decreased by \$50,834 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$3,601.

### **Deposits:**

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

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### CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Darrell Link, Grant County Judge/Executive The Honorable Charles E. Dills II, Grant County Sheriff Members of the Grant County Fiscal Court

### **Independent Auditor's Report**

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the Sheriff of Grant County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2009. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated May 19, 2010 on our consideration of the Grant County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



The Honorable Darrell Link, Grant County Judge/Executive The Honorable Charles E. Dills II, Grant County Sheriff Members of the Grant County Fiscal Court

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Sheriff and Fiscal Court of Grant County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these interested parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

May 19, 2010

## GRANT COUNTY CHARLES E. DILLS II, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

### For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

### Revenues

State Grants		\$ 2,140
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund		42,480
State Fees For Services: Finance and Administration Cabinet House Bill 452 Cabinet for Health and Family Services	\$ 4,703 23,421 8,068	36,192
Circuit Court Clerk:	100	
Sheriff Security Service Fines and Fees Collected	 132 450	582
Fiscal Court		83,059
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes		1,195
Commission On Taxes Collected		380,439
Taxes Collected - 10% Add-On Fees		38,018
Fees Collected For Services:		
Auto Inspections	12,315	
Accident and Police Reports	259	
Serving Papers	101,105	
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits	5,140	
Advertising Fees	3,965	
Miscellaneous	 680	123,464
Interest Earned		 553
Total Revenues		708,122

# GRANT COUNTY CHARLES E. DILLS II, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2009 (Continued)

### Expenditures

Operating Expenditures:	\$ 0	
Total Expenditures		\$ 0
Net Revenues Less: Statutory Maximum		 708,122 79,380
Excess Fees Less: Training Incentive Benefit		628,742 3,528
Excess Fees Due County for 2009 Payments to Fiscal Court - Monthly		625,214 625,214
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit		\$ 0

### GRANT COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2009

### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

### B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the Sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.310 requires the Sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his final settlement with the fiscal court.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive) at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2009 services
- Reimbursements for 2009 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2009

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

### C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

GRANT COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2009 (Continued)

### Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.50 percent for the first six months and 16.16 percent for the last six months.

Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. Hazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 9 percent of their salary to be allocated as follows: 8% will go to the member's account and 1% will go to the KRS insurance fund. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 29.50 percent for the first six months and 32.97 percent for the last six months.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must met the rule of 87 (members age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55. For hazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 aspects of benefits include retirement after 25 years of service or the member is age 60, with a minimum of 60 months of service credit.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

GRANT COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2009 (Continued)

#### Note 3. Deposits

The Grant County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Grant County Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2009, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

### Note 4. Drug Fines and Forfeiture Account

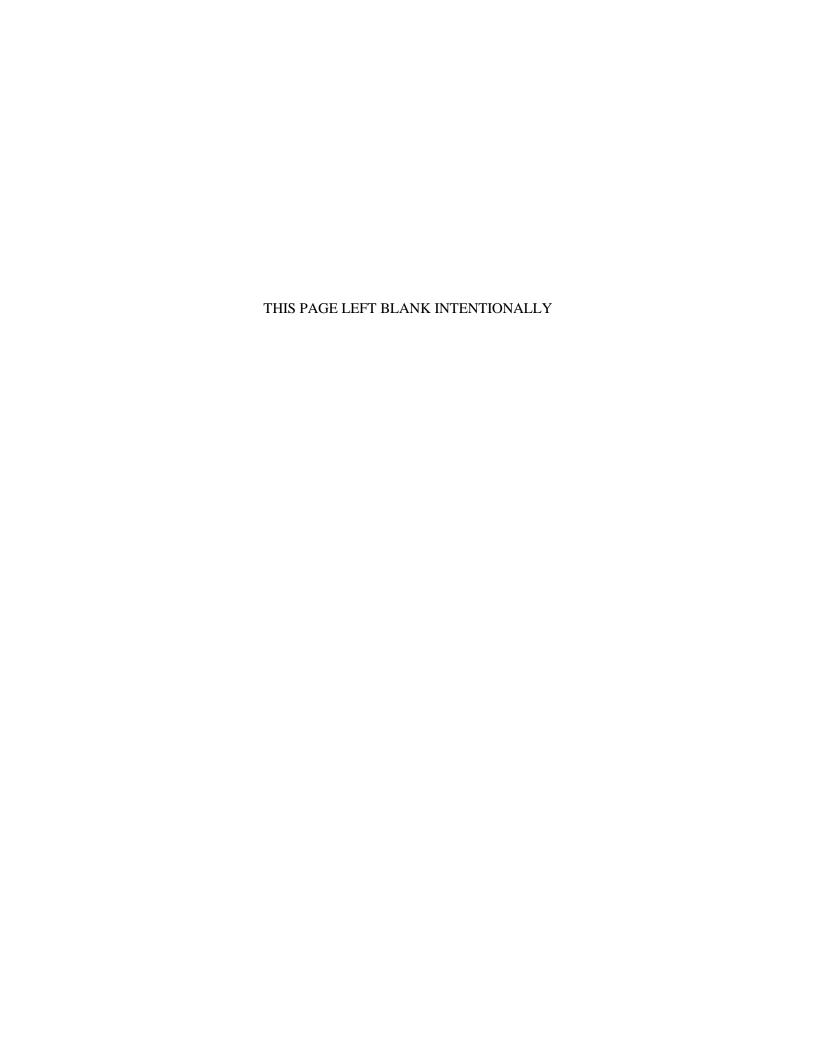
The Grant County Sheriff's Office received proceeds from the confiscation, surrender, or sale of real and personal property involved in drug-related convictions. These funds are to be used of law enforcement activities. As of January 1, 2009, this account had a balance of \$467. In 2009, receipts totaled \$350 and expenditures totaled \$514, leaving a balance of \$303 in the account as of December 31, 2009.

#### Note 5. Explorer Account

The Grant County Sheriff's Office maintains an account named the "Explorer Account". This is the operating account for the Explorer Scout Post and consists of profits resulting from vending machine sales, fund-raising events, and donations. The expenditures from this account are to promote youth law enforcement programs throughout Grant County. As of January 1, 2009 the account had a balance of \$413. In 2009, receipts totaled \$11,072 and expenditures totaled \$5,009, leaving a balance of \$6,476 in the account as of December 31, 2009.

#### Note 6. Joey Wood Scholarship Fund

In conjunction with the Explorer Account, in 2004, the Joey Wood Scholarship Fund was established to award a scholarship to an Explorer who best represents what it means to be a law enforcement officer. Proceeds for this fund emanate from donations and contributions. As of January 1, 2009 this account had a balance of \$1,053. In 2009, receipts totaled \$208 and expenditures totaled \$250, leaving a balance of \$1,011 in the account as of December 31, 2009.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



### CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable Darrell Link, Grant County Judge/Executive The Honorable Charles E. Dills II, Grant County Sheriff Members of the Grant County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Grant County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated May 19, 2010. The Sheriff's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Grant County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Grant County Sheriff's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2009, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Grant County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

**Auditor of Public Accounts** 

May 19, 2010